

the case of secondary schools; only all 10th grade classes were included in the frame. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Overall response rate:

Schools-100% (50 of 50 sampled schools participated)

Students-95.19% (2158 of the 2269 sampled students completed usable questionnaire).

Overall response rate-100% *85.66%=95.19%.

The questionnaire used is the same used by all countries at EMRO who took part in the GYTS with 18 of the questions were modified to take into account local tobacco-using behavior and the psycho- social and cultural differences so it can suits Bahrain.

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$$W=W1*W2*f1*f2*f3*f4$$

W1= the inverse of the probability of selecting the school

W2= the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school

f1= a school-level non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large).

f2 = a class adjustment factor calculated by school

f3 = a student- level non-response adjustment factor calculated by class

f4= a post stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender and grade

Analysis

We used Epi-info 2002, software package that accounted for the complex sampling design and weighing factors in the data set, to calculate slandered errors and prevalence estimates. Statistical differences included in the report were determined by comparing the 95% confidence intervals. If the ranges of the 95% CI did not overlap then the difference were statistically significant.

Results

Tobacco use

Table 1: Percent of students who use tobacco, Bahrain GYTS, 2003

Category	Ever Smoked Cigarettes, Even One or Two Puffs ESMOKER Table 1	Current Use			Never Smokers – Susceptible to Initiating Smoking SUSCEPNS Table 112
		Any Tobacco Product CTOB Table 5	Cigarettes CSMOKER Table 3	Other Tobacco Products OTOB Table 2	
Total	28.4 (±6.2)	23.3 (±4.6)	14.3 (±3.8)	18.2 (±3.5)	
Sex					
Male	41.5 (±6.2)	33.5 (±4.6)	23.1 (±4.0)	24.9 (±3.8)	
Female	14.1 (±3.8)	11.9 (±2.8)	4.6 (±1.8)	10.6 (±2.4)	

About 3 in ten (28.4%) of all students have ever smoked cigarettes, with ever smoking significantly higher for males than females. About one quarter of students currently use any tobacco products, with 14.3% currently smoking cigarettes and 18.2% currently using other tobacco products. Current use of tobacco of any tobacco products was significantly higher for male students than female students.

Schools and tobacco

Table 2: School Curriculum, Bahrain GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent taught dangers of smoking CORE50C Table 27	Percent discussed reasons why people their age smoke CORE51C Table 28
Total	45.4 (± 5.3)	37.3 (± 5.5)
Sex		
Male	48.6 (± 7.0)	38.2 (± 7.0)
Female	42.3 (± 8.8)	36.3 (± 8.9)

More than 4 in ten (45.4%) of all students had been taught in school during the past year about the dangers of smoking, and 37.3% of them had discussed in school during the past year reasons why people their age smoke. There is no significant difference by gender.

Cessation

Table 3: Cessation, Bahrain GYTS, 2003

Category	Current Smokers	
	Percent desire to stop CORE35A Table 19	Percent tried to stop this year CORE36A Table 20
Total	65.3 (± 7.8)	62.8 (± 8.2)
Sex		
Male	67.3 (± 8.8)	64.7 (± 8.7)
Female	50.6 (± 17.1)	58.3 (± 24.1)

Over six in ten students who currently smoke cigarettes stated that they want to stop smoking during the past year but failed (62.8%). There was no significant difference by gender (no. Of females<35).

Environmental Tobacco Smoke

Table 4: Environmental Tobacco Smoke, Bahrain GYTS, 2003

Category	Exposed to smoke from others in their home		Exposed to smoke from others in public places		Percent think smoking should be banned from public places		Definitely think smoke from others is harmful to them	
	Never Smokers CORE32A Table 77	Current Smokers CORE32B Table 78	Never Smokers CORE33A Table 79	Current Smokers CORE33B Table 80	Never Smokers CORE34A Table 81	Current Smokers CORE34B Table 82	Never Smokers CORE31A Table 75	Current Smokers CORE31B Table 76
Total	33.4 (±4.0)	63.3 (±5.9)	38.8 (±3.5)	72.0 (±6.4)	85.9 (±2.3)	61.7 (±6.9)	69.1 (±3.6)	52.4 (±7.5)
Sex								
Male	30.6 (±4.3)	58.9 (±7.5)	40.1 (±5.5)	73.9 (±6.0)	85.4 (±3.6)	64.0 (±7.4)	67.7 (±6.3)	52.8 (±7.4)
Female	35.2 (±4.8)	82.7 (±10.7)	38.2 (±4.3)	67.8 (±12.7)	86.7 (±2.8)	50.5 (±13.2)	70.3 (±4.6)	46.6 (±21.8)

Exposure of second hand smoke was high for all students (current and never smokers), both at home or in public places (33.4%), (63.3%), (38.8%), (72%) respectively. students who had never smoke cigarettes were significantly less likely to be exposed to second hand smoke. There were no significant difference for those who had never smoker in the exposure to second hand smoke by gender, while females who are currently smoking were significantly highly exposed to second hand smoke than males.

More than 8 in ten (85.9%) of those who had never smoked cigarettes and 61.7% of the current smokers think that smoking should be banned in public places. almost 7 in ten (69.1%) of the students who had never smokers, and 52.4% of those who are current smokers think smoke from others is harmful to them. there is a significant difference between those who had never and those who are current smokers in their perception

Knowledge and attitudes

Table 5: Knowledge and Attitudes, Bahrain GYTS, 2003

Category	Think boys who smoke have more friends		Think girls who smoke have more friends		Think smoking makes boys look more attractive		Think smoking makes girls look more attractive	
	Never Smokers CORE20A Table 55	Current Smokers CORE20B Table 56	Never Smokers CORE21A Table 57	Current Smokers CORE21B Table 58	Never Smokers CORE 23A Table 61	Current Smokers CORE23B Table 62	Never Smokers CORE24A Table 63	Current Smokers CORE24B Table 64
Total	19.3 (±2.4)	36.1 (±4.7)	13.0 (±2.0)	24.1 (±5.6)	18.2 (±2.1)	24.1 (±5.8)	12.0 (±2.3)	19.2 (±4.7)
Sex								
Male	22.6 (±4.9)	38.4 (±5.9)	14.5 (±4.0)	24.3 (±6.1)	18.8 (±4.0)	24.9 (±5.7)	15.7 (±4.3)	17.7 (±5.3)
Female	16.7 (±1.7)	30.7 (±14.1)	11.5 (±1.7)	28.2 (±10.8)	17.4 (±2.4)	25.6 (±12.0)	9.5 (±1.9)	25.9 (±11.2)

Around 2 in ten (19.3%) of never smoker and 36.1% of current smoker think that boys who smoke have more friends. In contrast, both never smokers (13%) and current smokers (24.1%) are less likely to think girls who smoke have more friends than non-smokers. Less than 3 in ten students think boys or girls who smoke are more attractive than non-smokers. Attitude towards students who smoke do not differ significantly by gender.

Significantly, more current smokers think that girls or boys who smoke have more friends. There were no significant difference between smokers and non smokers about their thinking that smoking makes boys look more attractive, while, current smokers think significantly more that smoking makes girls look more attractive.

Media and advertisement

Table 6: Media and Advertising Bahrain GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Saw Anti-Smoking Media Messages CORE41A Table 22	Percent Saw Pro-Tobacco Messages in Newspapers and Magazines		Percent Who Had Object With a Cigarette Brand Logo On It		Percent Offered " Free" Cigarettes by a Tobacco Company Representative	
		Never Smokers CORE47A Table 108	Current Smokers CORE47B Table 109	Never Smokers CORE44A Table 103	Current Smokers CORE44B Table 104	Never Smokers CORE49A Table 110	Current Smokers CORE 49B Table 111
Total	69.4 (±2.1)	77.7 (±2.9)	78.6 (±6.9)	19.3 (±2.0)	43.8 (±6.5)	7.6 (±1.6)	23.7 (±4.1)
Sex							
Male	70.1 (±3.4)	69.8 (±4.6)	80.3 (±8.0)	19.1 (±3.3)	43.4 (±8.0)	8.0 (±2.8)	25.3 (±5.6)
Female	68.5 (±2.7)	83.5 (±2.5)	85.7 (±11.2)	19.4 (±2.3)	46.8 (±13.4)	7.3 (±2.0)	15.7 (±9.4)

Around 7 in ten students (69.4%) saw an anti- smoking media message in the past 30 days. Over 7 in ten students from both those are never smokers, or those who are current smokers saw a pro- tobacco message in newspapers or magazines during the past 30 days. There was no significant difference in media exposure by gender except for female student who had never smoker they were significantly highly exposed than males to pro-tobacco message in newspaper and magazine

Access and availability

Table7: Access and Availability, Bahrain GYTS, 2003

Category	Percent Current Smokers who Usually Smoke at Home CORE12A Table 10	Percent Current Smokers who Purchased Cigarettes in a Store CORE5BB Table 11	Percent Current Smokers Who Bought Cigarettes in a Store Who Were Not Refused Because of Their Age CORE10A Table 12
Total	13.4 (±5.6)	52.4 (±7.3)	75.3 (±8.2)
Sex			
Male	7.1 (±4.3)	55.9 (±6.7)	76.7 (±8.3)
Female	40.3 (±16.1)	25.8 (±13.6)	77.6 (±23.9)

Only 13.4% of current smokers usually smoke at home and more than half (52.4%) purchase their cigarettes in stores. Almost three quarter of current smoker who usually buy their cigarettes in a store had not been refused purchase because of their age. Significantly females smoke more at home than males, also males significantly higher in purchasing cigarettes in stores than females.

Discussion

Tobacco use

The current trend is that smoking begins with teenager group, as around 80% of all the adults smokers started smoking before the age Of 18, while few of the adult begin their smoking habit as an adult .Our study confirmed this trend as the results of the study revealed that more than one quarter (28.4%) of the study group tried smoking even with one puff. It also showed that around one quarter (23.3%)of the sample who are using at least one of the tobacco products. Other tobacco consumption represents 18.2% of our sample, which we believe that sheesha consists the majority of them (it is the trend in Bahrain as people of Bahrain think that it is less harmful than cigarettes, in the contrary it is the opposite).

School curriculum

Despite the presence of the information about the hazards of smoking in the intermediate and secondary school curriculum, there was a high percentage responded that they were not taught about the dangers of smoking and did not discuss the reasons that make young people their age smokes. This may lead to the conclusion that either our school curriculum information is not well designed to address this issue, or the teachers don't properly send the message to the students. This alarms to the necessity of revising the school curriculum and to introduce them earlier.